

# Ripley Advertiser.

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## THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER. J. F. FORD.

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.  
TERMS:—The ADVERTISER will be issued regularly every Saturday, at \$2 50, in advance in every instance. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square, [ten lines or less] for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. Announcing candidates for office—ten for State and five for County—invariably in advance. The CASH will be required for all Job work when delivered. The rule will be strictly observed. Letters addressed to this office on business, must be post paid, or they might not be attended to. Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions on the margin, or they will be continued until ordered out, at a charge accordingly.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, January 3d, Mr Buchanan presented a petition, signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking a reduction of the rate of postage.

Mr Atchison introduced a bill for extending the time of proving pre-emption rights—referred.

In the House, Mr Adams introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for copies of all the instructions given by the Government to the squadron upon the coast of Africa, and also copies of all the instructions (if in the possession of the President) given by the Government of Great Britain to the British squadron.

Mr Adams offered a second resolution calling for information as to the condition of the Smithsonian fund and the interest received upon it.—Adopted.

A resolution was offered to inquire into the expediency of amending the present militia laws of the United States.

A resolution to appoint a select committee on retrenchment was introduced and adopted.

A joint resolution was introduced requiring the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House to procure in all cases work of American manufacture for the use of the Capitol, when such work can be procured as cheaply and as good as the foreign articles. Objections were made, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr Rhett, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution, upon which he moved the previous question, instructing the committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing all duties over 30 per cent. to that amount and that in two years all duties to 20 per cent, with the discriminations only in favor of revenue. The main question was ordered, and the vote excited a good deal of interest. It was as follows: For the resolution, 57 yeas; against it, 112 nays. This vote excited considerable interest in the House, as it was a demonstration from the Calhoun men to their Van Buren allies.

From the N C Tropic, Jan 15.

Inter from Texas.—By the arrival of the Neptune, on Saturday, we have received Galveston papers to the 10th inst.

The bill for the removal of heads of departments, &c, to Austin, was rejected in the Senate on the first reading.

A preamble and joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the U States has been introduced in the House, and has passed its second reading, and been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Resolution provides at some length the manner in which Texas shall be admitted into the Union, its boundaries, rights and privileges, as a State, &c. One very important section is—

Sec. 6, Be it further resolved, That in consideration of the grant made by Texas of the public lands to the United States, contained in the fourth section of this resolution, that the United States assume the payment of all the public debt of Texas at the rate of the specie value of said debt at the time of their creation or assumption, and for the rate and value of which the proper references shall be made.

It was reported at Washington that information had been received from several traders from the Rio Grande, that the negotiations between the Texian and Mexican Commissioners had been broken off and that the object of the mission had entirely failed.

Agaton the bandit, who has long been a terror to the border settlers, was killed about three months since, while in pursuit of a party of traders.

A NEW STATE.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature of Tennessee, now in session, for the establishment of a new state, of the territory of East Tennessee. The preamble of the bill states, that the great local interests of that portion of the state lying east of the Cumberland mountains are totally distinct, separate and adverse to the interests of that portion of the state lying west of the mountains; that at a future and not distant day the conflict between the two divisions of the State may be productive of great injury to the welfare of the people, and that a separation would be productive of much blessings to each division. The counties to be ceded, in order to form the new state, to be named "Frankland," are twenty-six in number. It is stated also in the bill, that the new state may be added such portions of the States of North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, as may be ceded for that purpose.—Tropic.

### THE OREGON.

In the U. S. Senate on Thursday, Mr. Atcherson, on leave, introduced a bill to establish a Government for the Territory of Oregon; which was referred to the select committee on the subject. The bill provides that all the country west of Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean, and between the parallels of 42° and 54° 40' north latitude, be constituted a Territory by the name of Oregon. A Governor and Secretary, and other Territorial officers to be appointed who shall hold their offices for five years, unless sooner removed by the President. Nothing in the act to be deemed or construed in any manner to affect the rights of British subjects in said Territory, obtained or exercised under any treaty or convention between the Government of the United States and Great Britain.

The same day, Mr. Allen submitted a resolution, requesting the President to lay before the Senate, if in his judgment it may be done without prejudice to the public interests, a copy of any instructions which may have been given by the Executive to the American Minister in England, on the subject of the title to, and occupation of, the Territory of Oregon since the 4th day of March, 1841. Also a copy of any correspondence which may have passed between this Government and that of Great Britain in relation to that subject since that time.

Cannot.—Whatever may be your profession or pursuits, if you would hope for success, never use the word cannot. You may as well attempt to swim with a Scotch grindstone at your neck and a Paixhan shot at your heels, as to expect to accomplish any thing worthy of a man, while this word is in your vocabulary. When the gallant Miller, at the battle of Niagara, was asked by Scott if he could carry the enemies' batteries, instead of the determined, "I'll try," he had whined out "I cannot," where would have been his fame—what the result of that day? Cannot accomplishes nothing but the ruin of him who uses it.

Keep shy—use not the word yourself, and be careful how you employ those that do. Napoleon never allowed the use of the word impossible; and in the management of all business there should be no place for cannot. You can do all that is necessary to be done if you set about it in the right time. If you do not, your labor will be like that of Syaphus, ever beginning never ending—Neglect nothing, keep a watchful eye over every part, that all moves in harmony, and together, and you will have no use for cannot.

Mr. Tyler and the Locofocos.—A letter from Washington, in the New York American says:

"Tyler is outrageous at the election of Blair & Rives as printers. He says the contest is now narrowed down to Clay and Van Buren, and the chances are two to one in favor of Clay. Now, no thanks to him for this as news—we knew it long since; but it is news that he should at length have a perception of the truth. There is a rumor that some of our New York Locos called on him to procure some removals and appointments further to 'Democratize the Administration.'—No, gentlemen, you have inflicted upon me the greatest possible personal insult, by the election of Blair & Rives; you have thereby endorsed all their attacks upon me. I cannot assist you with further appointments."

Lung Fever.—The Illinois Gazette, (Lacon,) of the 23d ult. says: This disease still prevails in our county, of which twenty

adult persons have died within the last six weeks. Its virulence is singular and remarkable. It is attended with extreme pain and paralysis of the powers of respiration; and in all the cases that have not yielded to medical treatment, death, as before observed, has occurred in about a week from the time of the attack.

We learn that the same disease prevails in Pekin, Chicago, and other places in Northern Illinois.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury writes from Washington, that "Mr. Calhoun has written a long and powerful letter, discussing the whole question, denouncing and renouncing the 'Politicians' Packed Caucus,' which is to assemble at Baltimore in May next. It will be shortly published. A National Convention will be called at which the people will be represented, and a third candidate nominated. That convention can choose from among Calhoun, Stewart, Cass or Johnson. Its nominee will stand a better chance of election than Mr. Van Buren. It will at least accomplish one thing, which is now found to be indispensable to the welfare of the country, and the triumph of republican principles, to wit: The re-organization of the Democratic party in 1845"—N. Y. Tribune.

MARRIED LIFE.—"Deceive not one another in small things or in a great. One little single lie has before now, disturbed a whole married life. A small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the hands together and sit idle.—Laziness is the devil's cushion. Do not run much from home.—One's own heart is gold worth."

"Many a marriage, my friends, begins like the rosy morning and then falls away like a snow wreath. And why, my friends? Because the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to each other after marriage as they are before. Endeavor always, my children, to please one another; but at the same time keep God in your thoughts.—Lavish not all your love on to day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow too. Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter.

"Consider, my daughter, what the word housewife expresses. The married woman is her husband's domestic faith; in her hands he must be able to confide house and family, be able to entrust to her the key of his heart, as well as the key of his entering room. His honor and his home are under her keeping; his well being is in her hands. Think of this.

"And you, my sons, be faithful husbands and good fathers of families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love you,—Frederika Bremer.

Results of Enterprise.—The two principal partners in one of the greatest banking houses in the world, probably the largest discounters of bills were both servants, in the outset of their lives, and blacked their employers' boots. The paper which they now discount, amounts to four hundred millions of dollars a year. Almost all of the ir decisions are made by one of these men, who is so familiar with his business and the responsibility of business men, that he runs a handful of acceptances through his hands and pronounces upon them, in less time than a bank teller pays his bank notes for a check. The resources of the house are so vast, that the Bank of England has found itself quite unable to dictate to them, and to indulge in rivalry with them. One of the partners, it is said on good authority, is in the habit of giving away from his share of the profits, a hundred thousand dollars annually.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The rose of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without having mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals, no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—Sir Walter Scott.

"Have you any onions?" said a gentleman in the market the other day to a remarkable green looking Sacker.

"No I haint," was the reply, and the gentleman passed on. The sucker, after scratching his head for some time, exclaimed, "I wonder if that 'tarnal fool didn't mean ing-ins."—Organ.

### ITEMS.

It is said that a retailer of eggs, in one of the markets in Liverpool, turned over above £20,000 per annum in this article alone.

The value of property destroyed by fire in the city of Boston, during the year 1813 was only \$140,000.

A gang of robbers recently entered the store of Andrew J. Allen, at Boston, and robbed his safe of its contents in the following manner. Having first made a mortar of brown bread, and formed a damp chamber with gunpowder, they laid a slow match upon it, and blew it up.

The trial of Mr Bateman at Woodbury, New Jersey, for kissing the wife of Sheriff Ware, resulted in the non agreement of the jury.

Three hundred and thirty one veins of copper and lead ore have been recently discovered in northern Michigan by companies to whom Congress granted permits.

Falsehood is often rocked by truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle, and discards her nurse.

A temperance concert, in Philadelphia lately, was attended by 3,000 persons.

Part of the cargo of a vessel, lost fifteen years ago, has been found near Nanucket.

The Methodist Missionary Society has sent the Rev. Geo. Garey to superintend the Oregon missions.

"What's the price of this article?" inquired a deaf old lady. "Seven shillings," said the draper. "Seventeen shillings!" she exclaimed; "I'll give you thirteen." "Seven shillings," replied the honest tradesman, "is the price of the article." "Oh! seven shillings!" the lady sharply rejoined; "I'll give you five."

The Journal of Commerce says that letters from Washington say that the committee on the amendment of the rules of which Mr Adams was chairman, have agreed, five to four, to report in favor of recinding the 2d Rule which excludes abolition petitions.

John F. Gilbert, proprietor of the East Alabamian, offers to bet \$150,000 that Henry Clay will be the next President of the United States.

The first newspaper was published at Venice in 1630; first in France, 1631; first in England, 1641.

In digging for the foundation of some new building at Algiers, the ruins of an old church were discovered, on the front of which was an inscription in memory of Reparatus, a Bishop who died in the year 436.

Women are longer in determining upon a measure than men; but having once determined, or once ceased to blush, they blush no more.

A London paper states that a fire now burning on the hearth of Mr Stradling, of Somerset, was kindled in 1672 by one of his ancestors, and has never been suffered to go out.

A resolution instructing Congress to refund Gen. Jackson's fine has been indefinitely postponed by the House of Representatives of Ohio, by a vote of 39 to 32.

SPUNKY.—The "Edisonian" of a late date says:—"We regard the approaching contest as one not for 'principles and a man,' but, on Mr. Van Buren's side, for the permanent ascendancy of a monstrous machinery, which is to dictate candidates to the People through all future time, and to compel nominal majorities to ratify its selections. It is not Mr. Van Buren alone who is striving to grasp the Presidency, but a set of the most degraded political prostitutes that has ever existed since the 'Reign of Terror.'—And rather than support their pretensions, we would make a sacrificial pyre of our printing establishment and apply the torch to it with our own hands. For years past we have been called a 'locofoco'—if to be a locofofo is to sanction the measures of the Jacobin Club, let no man henceforth apply the epithet to us."

It is a beautiful trait in the history of the American Government that it has never shed a drop of human blood, nor banished a single individual for state crimes! No renegade minister grows immortal thereby saving the constitution and crushing the hydra of jacobinism, at the expense of human blood and human happiness. I am delighted to find that more mild it becomes; and that the glory of dispensing with the services of the hangman in political affairs, was reserved for the first government erected and conducted by the people, and by those whom the planters of our bloody treason and sedition laws chose to designate as a ferocious rabble!"

MR. CLAY.—The following anecdote is travelling throughout the newspapers:

"Mr Clay!" said an eccentric genius who met him one day on a steamboat—"Mister Clay," at the same time catching hold of his coat, "what's your opinion of the Tariff?" "Why," said Mr Clay composedly, trying to disengage his garment, "my opinion is that this coat will tear if you dont let it go!"

A gentleman being called on to subscribe to a course of lectures, objected, the cause," said he, "my wife gives me a gratuitous lecture every evening."

Boiled Cat.—A few years ago, a farmer who was noted for his waggery, stopped at a tavern, which he was in the habit of stopping at on his way from H— to Salem.

The landlady had got the pot boiling for dinner, and the cat was washing her face in the corner. The traveller, thinking it would be a good joke, took off the pot lid, and while the landlady was absent, put grimal into the pot with the potatoes, and then pursued his journey to Salem.

The amazement of the landlady may well be conceived, when on taking up her dinner, she discovered the unpalatable addition which was made to it.—Knowing well the disposition of her customer, she had no difficulty in fixing on the aggressor, and she determined to be revenged. Aware that he would stop on his return home for a cold bite, the cat was carefully dressed. The wag called as was expected, and pussy was put on the table amongst other cold dishes, but so disguised that he did not know his old acquaintance.

He made a hearty meal, and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his bill, he asked the landlady if she had a cat she could give him, for he was plagued almost to death with mice. She said she could not, for she had lost her's. "What!" said he, "don't you know where she is?" "O yes," replied the landlady, "you have just eat it!"

He was never known to boil a cat afterwards.

The national debt of Great Britain at this time amounts to £770,000,000. It is owing to about a million and a half of persons, holders of government securities for money in the funds.

AUTUMN.—The season is going away like the sound of bells. The wind passes over the stubble and finds nothing to move. Only the red berries of that slender tree been as if they would faint remind us of something cheerful—and the measured beat of the thresher's flail calls up the thought, that in the dry and falling ear lies much a nourishment and life.—Goethe.

Let every man avoid every sort of Gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself even to toss up for a half penny, for this is often the beginning of a habit of gambling; and this ruinous crime comes on by degrees.—While a man is minding his work he is playing the best game; and he is sure to win. A gambler never makes any good use of his money, even if he should win. He only gambles the more, and he is often reduced to beggary and despair. He is often tempted to commit crimes for which his life is forfeited to his country, or perhaps puts an end to his miserable existence; if he wins, he injures a companion or a friend. And could any honest man enjoy money gained in this way?